Affirmative, and by Dorsey's direction put in his application for leave of absence. Dorsey said he would see that he got it. The witness was to go West to assist John Dorsey in patting service on the Bismarck-Tongue-River Route. Left Washington on July 11 Received Instructions and \$1,500 from Dorsey before leaving. Dorsey also went with him to the German-American National Bank, and placed to the credit of John W. Dorsey & Co.—upon the books. When witness returned he negotiated three blank notes signed John W. Dorsey & Co.—upon the books. When witness returned he negotiated three blank notes signed John W. Dorsey & Co.—upon the books. When witness returned he negotiated three blank notes signed John W. Dorsey & Co. and Indorsed S. W. Dorsey. Did not remember whether Miner or himself had the notes. Used nearly all the money for stocking the Tongue River route. Altogether \$8,000 was used for this purpose.

Before the witness went West Dorsey furnished him with postal blanks and told him to establish a station off to one side of the route—about sixty miles—and put in applications to have it put upon the route. It was calculated that this would make up for the distance lost through the erroncous advertisements. The witness missed connection at St. Paul, and while waiting met John W. Porsey in a hotel. John Dorsey took him down to the stables and showed him Pennell's horses. They went on texether to Bismarck, and with the assistance of John Dorsey and Pennell witness proceeded to buy grain, stock, camp utensis and other requisites. A train was prepared and Pennell started out to build ranches and dig wells.

The witness selected the site of the proposed side office, and even picked out a name for it. At Mills City witness got up a petition, and every one whom he asked signed He bad a letter of introduction to General Miles, and got him to write a letter to the Department. The witness left John Dorsey at Miles City. The witness picked

ness left John Dorsey at Miles City. The witness picked out a place on the map for the new post-office, but knew nothing about the number of inhabitants at that plac.

"It was a paper post-office;" asked the Court.

The witness answered affirmatively; knew one of the carriers on the route. S. W. Dorsey's instructions were to build the stations about fifteen or sixteen miles apart. He said the service would be increased, and until that time they could use every third station. He was also nstruced to get up petitions for increase and expedition. He had been furnished with letters to a number of prominent persons, including Governor Ramsey, General Rosser and Senator Windom. About the 1st of August witness left John W. Dorsey in charge of the route, and returned to Washington. Next saw John Dorsey in January or February, 1879. Did not see him here in November, 1878. Got letters from him about that time that would show where he was.

Mr. Merrick requested the witness to bring the letters

with him to-morrow.

The witness, continuing, said that his family occupied Senator Dorsey's house during the summer of 1878. When he returned from the West, Miner also took up his abode there. Senator Dorsey was away, and the witness occupied the house at his request. Miner said the service was in bad condition, and they couldn't do any-thing while Boone was in; that Brady was hostile to Boone, who talked too much. Miner asked the witness's opinion upon the subject of admitting Vaile into the company. Vaile, he said, was an old contractor, and had plenty of money.

"What did he say of the relations between Valle and

Bradyt" asked Mr. Merrick.
Objected to, but objection overruled.

Answer-He said that Vaile was very close to Brady The witness resumed:-When Senator Dorsey returned the witness, with Miner, took the house No. 214 C-st. N. E. In a general conversation there one night, Miner showed him a petition on one of the Arizona routes— either the Mineral Park-Pioche route or the Ehrenberg route- and asked him to write in an interlineation. The Court sustained an objection to this statement until the paper was produced.

INCREASE AND EXPEDITION. In conversation with Miner and Vatle at the National Hotel in this city, Miner told Valle he had been talking to Rerdell about giving him employment; he thought they Rerdell about giving him employment; he thought they should-give him a good thing. Valle said he had been thinking of the same thing, and acceded to the proposition. Miner said they would fix him, and asked him how he would like some mail service; he could go West and be his own man. The witness did not answer positively but regarded himself as acting under this agreement from March 1. Valle spoke of the possibilities of the service, saying some of the the routes let at \$40,000 would be pushed so as to yield six or seven hundred thousand dollars per year. He thought the Rawlins-White River route would be a good one for the witness to begin on.

seven hundred thousand dollars per year. He thought the Rawlins-White River route would be a good one for the witness to begin on.

The witness went to Rawlins and emploped a subcontractor on that route. In the meantime he wrote out a number of petitions for increase and expedition, and caused them to be circulated. He represented to the sub-contractor Perkins that the route would be increased. He did this because Miner and Valie told him it would be dyne, and that he was to make sub-contracts with that in view. Before he left he had a sub-contract filed in his own name, as a measure of protection for himself, for he was to receive a part of the increased compensation on that route. The witness next went to Ojo Caliente and returned to Washington just as his leave expired—about February 3 or 4,1879. At Ojo Caliento he made a sub-contract with Anthony Joseph. Met Valle immediately upon his return. Went to see Min at his hotel. Speaking of the affidavit on the Rawlins-White River route, Valle asked how they could get an affidavit in lieu of John Dorsey's affidavit. At that time (March, 1879) S. W. Dorsey was quarrelling with Miner and Valle, and refused to allow his brother to furnish the affidavit. Valle said he though he could get Brady to necept an affidavit and sent it to Perkins for his signature. It came back signed with the spaces referred for men and animals unfilled according to direction. Mr. Merrick presented the affidavit to the witness, who identified it and said the word, "one" proceding trips, "three "preceding men, "six" preceding animais, "three preceding men, "six" preceding animais, "three preceding men, "six" preceding animais, "three preceding trips, "three "preceding animais, "three "preceding animais, "three "preceding trips, "three "preceding t

for men and animals unfilled according to for men and animals unfilled according to men and animals unfilled according to the witness, who idender it is a manufacture of the first preceding men, "six" preceding animals, "eight" preceding men, "six" preceding animals had been filled in by himself by the direction of animals had been filled in by himself by the direction of so witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the said that he had had interviews with senators. witness filed the affidavit and letter of transmittal in the Department by Rorsey's direction. (He was then an ex-Semator.) The witness signed the name of John W. Dorsey to the letter of transmittal. In March, 1879, Peck and John Borsey were not in this city, and when the witness again left for the West, in April, John Dorsey was still absent. Subsequent to his employment by Dorsey, the latter got up a new form of sub-contract omitting any provision for expedition to the sub-contractors.

Mr. Ingersoll objected to this evidence. He said they tried to make out a frana when they provided for expedition and fraud when they did not. It was a frand either way.

ither way. Mr. Merrick -It was a new fraud. Experience had Mr. Nerrick -It was a new fraud. Experience had laught them a more adroit fraud. The witness said he again went West in April, 1879, where he made new sub-contracts and got up petitions. His instructions from S. W. Dorsey were to prevent the sub-contracts from being filed. Dorsey said very few of the sub-contractors knew anything bout expedition; he was to be careful and not tell them in that case. As an excuse for negotiating new sub-contracts he was to tell the sub-contractors that the old firm and dissolved and that he (Dorsey) would see that they were paid if the sub-contractors that the old firm and dissolved and hat he (Dorsey) would see that they were paid if the sub-contractors that the old firm and dissolved and hat he (Dorsey) would see that they were paid if the sub-contracts were not filed. He had prepared a number of black affidavits signed by John W. Dorsey and Peck. Whenever necessary either winess or S. W. Dorsey took one of the affidavits and filled in the number of the route and the number of men and animals.

The Court inquired whether or not reference was had to any route named in the indictment.

Mr. Ingersoil declared that he wanted them all in; all about the affidavits.

Mr. Ingersoil declared that he wanted them an in; an about the affidavits.

Taking up one of the affidavits connected with an Ojo Callente route, the witness said that although the body of the paper was in the handwriting of W. F. Kellogg, notary public, yet the figures opposite the men and animals and the number of the route had been written in by S. W. Dorsey.

The Court adjourned without completing the examination of the witness.

tion of the witness.

The court-to-in was well filled throughout the day's session by an attentive and interested andience. Government counsel say that no promise of immunity was held out to fierdel, and tout there is no criminal law to prevent his parishment, although there would be equitable law to justify his release in case of conviction.

MORE IMPORTANT TESTIMONY EXPECTED. Mr. Merrick, of Government coun-el in the Star Route

Mr. Merrick, of Government coun el in the Star Roate Cases, was to-night asked by a representative of the New-York Associated Press for his opinion as to the effect of Berdell's disclosures during to-day's proceedings.

He answered: "I believe that Record is outirely sincere, and is testing the truth. The testimony which he has thus far given is about only one-fourth of which he is expected to give, and is nothing like as important as that which he will give to-merrow. When it is all before the Court, and is taken in connection with the evidence althus far given is about only one-fourth of whit he is expected to give, and is nothing like as important as that which he will give to-morrow. When it is all before the Court, and is taken in connection with the evidence already in (which sustates him in every particular,) I do not believe there can remain a doubt in any man's mind of the guitt of all of the parties, or that there can be a doubt that any statement made has ammer was correct that Rerdeil was only a subordinate instrument, knowingly and purposely along prominent and able men in their artiarious schemes to defraud the Government of the United States.

"Again," said Mr. Merrick, slowly and emphatically, "I want it to be maderatood that the Government would not consent to accept Rerdeil as a witness and nolle grow the case against him. It persuptorily refused to do anything of the kind, and certainly would not have put him on the stand unless he "had, of his own voluntary action, pleaded guitty, and surreservedly thrown himself upon the mercy of the Court."

Mr. Merrick added that he believed that the Government would close to acce sometime during next week. Rerdeil, be said, had spoken of a number of blank affidavits of a damaging character that had mysteriously disappear d. It would shortly appear that white he was in jail after the first trial his room had been broken into and the papers carried off.

A prominent lawyer called attention to the fact that Walsh had not been cross-examined, and asserted that this had been qualt to Srady, just as stated by Walsh.

WHAT WILL SATISFY THE " BOSSES,"

The Democratic politicians are very much exercised over the possibility of the Legislature passing Mayor Edson's proposed charter amendments. Some of the leaders of the Irving Hall wing were discussing the subject last night with a self-contributing committee of the County last Democracy, and they concluded to oppose the amendments in their present shape. After a long discussion to favor Mayor Edson's plan for single-beaded generalisations, providing that the Board of Aldermen is aboved to retain its power of confirmation. This, it was said, would remove all Republican officials and allow the patronage to be divided among the three Democratic factions. At the same time the Mayor would be obliged to make appointments satisfactory to the leaders, in order to get the Board of Aldermen to confirm his nominations. The plan is said to be satisfactory to finbert Q. Thompson, John-Kelly and Sheriff Davidson, the respective "bosses" of the three-headed Democratic party in the city.

The Assembly Committee will listen to arguments on of the subject in an up-town liquor-store, it was agreed

the subject in this city on Saturday. The orators and "statesmen" who will represent the Aldermen before the committee will advocate the combination plan as agreed upon last night. It is said that the whole matter will be settled on Sunday and rushed through the Legislature next week.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS. THREE LIVES LOST AND A HOUSE RUINED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15 .- At 1 o'clock this morning people in the vicinity of No. 50 Wilstach-st., on the border of the inundated district in the western part of the city, were startled by a loud explosion which broke the glass in the windows of a three story brick building occupied by four families, numbering seventeen persons. The building was found in ruins from an explosion of fire-damp or sewer gas in the cellar, and all the occupants were buried in the debris. A scene of terthe occupants were buried in the debris. A scene of terror followed. The people, thinking that the explosion was caused by the pressure of water in the sewer, and that other explosions would follow, fled, thinly clad, to places of safety. The fire alarm was sounded and the Fire Department responded promptly, adding to the general consternation. Finding no fire, the men began the work of rescuing the unfortunate victims. The house was owned by Jacob Brown, who occupied the first floor with his wife, two sons and two daughters. Officer Macke, a special policeman, occupied the front room on the second floor with his wife. The back part of the same story was occupied by William Miller, his wife and two children. The third floor was occupied by William Hannon, his wife and two twin daughters two years old.

By 5 o'clock a.m. all the occupants had been taken out. Officer Macke and wife and a daughter of Mr. Miller, age two years, were dead. John and Henry Brown and hockmann, a neighbor who was in the house at the time, were so badly injured that they can hardly recover. Jacob Brown and his wife were reacted after several hours' labor, severely but not fa ally hurt. Their daughters were taken out comparatively unburt. Mr. Miller was badly injured. His wife and remaining child escaped with small injury. Hannon and his family were slightly hur. The Brown brothers and Rockamann were building a raft, and had gone into the cellar to get some lumber, carrying a candle with them, when the explosion occurred. The adjoining house was damaged. ror followed. The people, thinking that the explosion

THREE COAL MINERS SEVERELY INJURED. SCRANTON, Penu., Feb. 14.-When James Gallagher, Patrick Duffy and Michael Earley entered their chamber in the colliery of the Scranton Coal Company this morning they encountered a heavy accumulation of gas, waith was ignited by the naked lamps they carried and exploded. They were severely burned. Earley's injuries are thought to be tatal, large quantities of flesh having dropped from his burned body.

WOUNDED BY EXPLODING GRINDSTONES. MINGO JUNCTION, Ohio, Feb. 15 .- About 5:30 o'clock this evening seven large grindstones ex-ploded in the Junction Iron Company's Natl Mill, one at a time, the reports being about one minute apart. A man named Cupe and James Printiss, of Steubenville, were seriously hurt and will die. The damage to the mill will amount to from \$3,000 to \$5,000. A steam pipe also exploded afterward, and W. Hoit, of Benwood, W. Va., was slightly injured. About 200 men were in the factory at the time.

SENATOR FERRY LOSING VOTES.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT MADE TO SECURE HIS WITHDRAWAL-THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGA-TION

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15 .- Only one ballot was taken to-day at the joint session of the Legislature. It resulted us follows: Ferry, 47; Newton, 29, with 13 other Democratic votes scattering; Burrows, 11; Cutcheon, 7; Willets, 9, with 9 Republican votes scattering. The five Fusion members voted for Ferry. Three of his previous supporters descrited him. A prolonged caucus of Ferry members was held last night, lasting until midnight, at which the formal withdrawal of Ferry was midnight, at which the formal withdrawal of Ferry was urged by many. His brother Edward made a strong appeal to the members to adhere unfluchungly to him, but this aroused considerable opposition and some feeling. The proposed withdrawal was lost by a bare majority, when some of the minority amounced they should no longer feel bound to support Senator Ferry. The result of to-day's vote makes it apparent that a change is inevitable.

itable.

In the bribery investigation this morning the witnesses Bailey and Church were further examined. Nothing new was elicited, but yesterday's testimony was further examined.

confirmed.

W. G. Thompson, Mayor of Detrett, testified that he was in Washington last spring, where he was called upon by Senator Ferry, who requested his co-operation in securing a delegation from Detroit to the Legislature in favor of his re-election. The witness demarred, giving among other reasons his opposition to Digby V. Bell, Collector of Customs at letroit. Mr. Ferry then said he had taken good care of Bell and had paid him about all he owed him, caring for himself and his relatives and friends, and, therefore, if Thompson would support him (Ferry) he could have the Detroit Custom House. Thompson accepted, and came back to Detroit and proceeded to arrange matters for Ferry. He made speeches in the convention, and introduced a resolution requesting nominees for the Legislature to vote for Ferry, the resolution being handed to him by William A. Garrett, a special Treasury agent. Afterward he learned that Ferry intended to have Bell reappointed, whereupon he wrote to him, dissolving their partnership and announcing his determination to do at he could to detect him. In answer to repeated questions Mr. Thompson said, emphatically, that Ferry and promised him the Custom Honse; and all attempts to shake his testimony were ineffectual.

A STATEMENT BY JAY A. HUBBELL, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Turner, both of The Eagle, in Mr. Harrington and St. Tornes of opposing Mr. Berry on public grounds. Mr. Bubbell found Nathau, Editor of The Grand Eapids Times, unfriendly to Mr. Ferry, and promised to par him \$700 if he would directly use ins influence in creating an auti-Perry sentiment. He paid him \$200 down and the balance in instalments. He had neather promised nor paid any further sum.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

CHARGES OF ATTEMPTED BRIDERY TO BE INVES-TIGATED.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.-The House was chiefly occupied this morning in considering the bill of Mr. Chapman, of Hudson, to appropriate a portion of the annualincome of the public-school fund to sandry pur-poses connected with the support of the schools. By consent of Mr. Chapman the bill was laid over for con derntion next week. Mr. Clark, of Hudson, offered a resolution for the ap-

cointment of a committee of investigation, to consist of ave members, to inquire into the charge publicly made that a member of the House has been approached and offered a bribe to defeat the passage of a certain bill pending in the House. Inquiry developed the fact that at a public meeting of citizens in Newark last night, Assemblyman Armitage of Essex made a speech in which he charged that he had been approached by an agent of the Pennsylvania Radroad, and offered a bribe to defeat the passage of Bill 76, which he introduced two weeks ago, and which provides for a reduction of tells on the Newark and Jersey City plank-road, owned by the Penn-sylvania Raliroad. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Speaker O'Comor said it was im-portant for the honor of the House that the matter chould at one be investigated. He portant for the henor of the House that the matter should at once be investigated. He amounced his committee as follows: Mr. Clark of Hudson, chairman; Messrs. Bryaut of Atlantic, Arbuckle of Fasex, Worten-dyke of Bergen, and Hoffman of Somerset. The House adjourned until Monday evening, and the Investigating Committee at once went into session, having summoned Mr. Armitage and other members to appear before it. It was then decided to meet on Tuesday next, after the morning session, and to receive Mr. Armitage's statement under oath. Ex-S, eaker Egan will also be exampled under oath.

ment under oath. Ex-S.caacr Egan win also be cammed under oath. In the Senate a bill to limit the labor of telegraph operators to ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, was lost. Among the bills passed was an act adding hard labor to the penalty for adultery, and the act authorizing Hudson County freeholders to pay their health inspects \$2,500 annually.

The Governor to-day signed Assemblyman McLaugh hig runsoft specter \$2,500 annually.

The Governor to-day signed Assemblyman McLaugh-lin's bill legalizing labor strikes.

A VERY PLAIN WARNING.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15 .- The following extraordinary card appeared in the evening paper here

TO THE COWARDLY WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF W. B. CASH : I would like to state that if the villainous cur had se-I would like to state that if the virtunous on marked complished his treacherous desire upon young Cash, he, Cash, would not only have been avenged by his father, but I would go tar and dye my hands deeply in the blood of any scoundrel who would murder him in the dark.

L. F. Baxley. Baxley is a first cousin of Cash and a resident of this

GUESSING AT THE WEIGHT OF BANTAMS.

There were more persons present at the New-York Fanciers' Club Exhibition at Madison Square Garden, yesterday, than on the two vious days combined. Numbers of from the country poured in, and up to 4 o'clock there was a great crush. In the evening, again, the room was often more than comfortably full. The judges very nearly completed their labors, and will little to ittle to do to-day. A new was furnished yesterday in traction

CONKLING'S INFLUENCE.

HOW HE SECURED AN APPOINTMENT. TIMOTHY GRIFFITH TO SUCCEED J. M. DEUEL AS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT CLERK. Information was received yesterday at the Federal Building that Timothy Griffith had been appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the place of Joseph M. Deuel, who has held the position for the last two years. Commissioner Deuel's management of the office has met with the approval of members of the bar throughout the city. He served as deputy clerk under Commissioner John 1. Davenport, whom he succeeded as clerk, being appointed to his present position by Judge Samuel Blatchford, now of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Griffith, the new appointee, is about thirty-seven years of age. Almost from his boyhood he has been a servile follower of Roscoe Conkling, to whose fortunes he has continually adhered. His loyalty and subserviency to the ex-Senator are among his most marked characteristics. When Mr. Conkling was a practising lawyer in Utica Mr. Griffith was a student in his office, and when his employer was elected to Congress from the Oneida District the young man followed him to Washington and was appointed elerk to one of the committees. He had formed, even in the early stages of his career, habits which could not but interfere with the regular and orderly discharge of some of his duties. During the, career of Mr. Conkling in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate Mr. Griffith served at various times as clerk for some of the committees, and under George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, be acted as superintendent of the document room and file clerk. He also worked as an assistant in arranging the correspondence and performing other clerical duties for the Senator from New-

The descriptions of Mr. Griffith's habits of intemperance given by those who knew him while in Washington and at other periods of his life up to within the last year or two, show that they are not such as to render him suited for a position requiring care and diligence. It is said that he was formerly known to be for considerable periods of time unfitted for work requiring clearness of intellect and steadiness of nerve. For a few months before the beginning of the Garfield Administration he was employed by Postmaster James as one of his secretaries, and when Colonel James was was made Postmaster-General, Mr. Griffith for a short time acted as a secretary in his office. He was then appointed an inspector of the Post Office Department at a salary of \$2,500 a year. While he was holding that position Mr Conkling became a candidate for re-election as Senator, and among the ardent workers in his interest in New-York and Albany was Mr. Griffith. who for much of the time did little service for the Government, from which he drew his salary

Government, from which he drew his salary regularly. Since the enforced retirement from posities of the ex-senator, Mr. Griffith has been variously employed by his chief. He has not been prominently known as a lawyer.

The manner in which the appointment was secured is also worthy of notice. The Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts have by law the appointment of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, but in case of their disagreement, the Supreme Court Justice of the circuit has the right of selection. Mr. Deuel, who was formerly the secretary of Mr. Conkling, but with whom the latter has quarrelled, was requested to resign several months ago by Judge Wallace, of the Circuit Court, whose appointment to his present office is understood to have been favored by ex-Senator Conkling, who desired to make room for the appointment of been favored by ex-Senator Conking, who desired to make room for the appointment of his favorite nephew, Alfred C. Coxe, as Judge of the Eastern District Court. The resignation was promptly tendered, and Mr. Griffith became Judge Waillace's candidate for the vacancy. Judge Addison Brown, of the District Court, made inquiries of some of those who had known the former life of the candidate, and did not approve Judge Waillace's selection. The matter has been in abeyance for several months, but no agreement between the two judges could be reached. Justice Blatchford was appealed to and his decision is now amononced as in favor of Mr. Griffith. It is said in the Federal Building by some of those in a position to know that the Executive influence was directly invoked in favor of the desired appointment.

influence was directly invoked in favor the desired appointment.

Several of those who have business with the Clerk's office yesterday expressed their disapprobation of the change amounted. A former official, who is acquainted with both Mr. Denel and Mr. Griffith, said: "One thing may be thoroughly understood by the lawyers: that the new clerk will, in all probability, be what he has always been—first and last Mr. Conking's man."

STRIKE OF MR. WALTON'S DRIFERS. STRIKE OF MR. WALTON'S DRIVERS.

F. T Walton, who has the contract for cleaning F. T. Walton, who has the contract for cleaning the streets on the east side of the city below Fourteenth st., is having difficulty with his drivers, and he has asked for police protection. The trouble has arisen, Mr. Walton says, because of the removal of one of his stablemen, named Landers, who is a great favorite with the other employes. Yesterday Mr. Walton's superintendent sent for him, and told him that the men were mutinous and demanding the reinstatement of Landers, threatening that it their request was not granted they would all quit work. Mr. Walton had a talk with them and told them most emphatically that he would not yield to their request. The consequence was that a majority of the men went on a strike. Mr. Walton then went to Folice Headquarters and stated his case to Acting Superintendent Thorae, He said this case to Acting Superintendent Thorne, hie said that he should make arrangements to have other men fill the places of the strikers. He wanted the

that he should make arrangements to have other men fill the places of the strikers. He wanted the police to protect the new men that he should employ from any acts of violence. The protection that he asked for Superintendent Thorne assured him that he should have.

Last evening the strikers, numbering in all eighty-four and a number of their friends held a meeting at Jeller-on Hall, No. 253 Avenue A, and discussed their grievances. They missted that what they wanted was an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and that Mr. Walt a should cease to fine them for not making a sufficient number of loads on wet days. The removal of Landers and not affect their action. They appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Walton and state their demands. When the committee returned with a message from him to the effect that he could not accede to their wishes, unless the Mayor and Board of Aldermen would give him a special appropriation, the committee was instructed to wait upon the Mayor and insist that Mr. Walton should be kept to his contract. The green men, the strikers say, cannot do the work in the time specified by the contract, and they think that in the penalties for the nonfulfilment of this are enforced, Mr. Walton will be obliged to hire them again. The strikers say that they will commit no acts of violence, but that they will commit no acts of violence, but that they will commit no acts of violence, but that they will commit no acts of violence, but that his part at the St. Jamies Houel. He said: "The truth is my workmen want me to conduct my business to said them insteau of to please myself. This man Landers, about whom such a fuss has been imade, has not been discharged, but it pleased me to shift him from one position to another, as I had a perfect right to do. When I saw the mea to-day they insisted that I should put him back, and of course freduced. Then they made a complaint that their time to tills had been cut, to which I replied that they

sisted that I should put him back, and of course I retused. Then they made a complaint that their time oills had been cut, to which I replied that they were paid for the work that they did. Finally they asserted that their wages were not high enough, and when I refused to pay them more they struck. My work was interrupted for a tew hours to-day, but I have been down to Casule Garden and I have secured a number of new hands to fill their places. To morrow I shall be full-handed again. I do not anticipate any trouble. My only object in asking for police protection was to be on the safe side. An onnce of prevention is better than a pound of cure you know."

In the evening Mr. Walton went again to Police In the evening Mr. Walton went again to rouce Headquarters to see that the arrangements had been made that he desired. Fhe force at work cleaning the streets accomplished very little yes-terday except to keep the gatters open. Some of the men employed by the department refused to work in the rain.

GETTING THE TRUNKS BUT NOT THE MAN.

Central Office Detectives Rogers and Cosgrove were detailed by Inspector Byrnes to find the thieves who broke open the tailor store of P. Routey at No. 1,158 Broadway on January 24 and atole goods worth \$4,000. The officers soon learned of three suspicious trunks that were being moved in the neighborhood of the robbery from moved in the neighborhood of the robbery from piace to place. They kept a close watch on the trunks. About a week ago a young man rented a room in a small hotel at No. 52 East Forty-secondst., and the trunks were moved into it, the man disappearing the same day. After that the officers watched in vain for the return of the young man. Yesterday their patience gave out and the trunks were remissed to Police Headquarters and opened. They were found to contain all the condensation from were found to contain all the goods stolen from Routey, consisting of 113 pieces of cloth and ee rolls of silk. I aspector Byrnes says that he is fident of catching two of the thieves implicated

TWO EAST-SIDE ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Charles O'Connell and Michael O'Brien, both

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW-ENGLAND KATES CUI. The Boston and Altany Railroad people have been complaining of late that their business out of Portland has been disturbed by the cutting of rates by Portland has been disturbed by the cutting of raises of ahostile line. They have had reason to suspect that the cutting was not done by the Grand Trunk of Canada, the principal competitor with their line on Portland west-bound business. Recently evidence was obtained that the Blue Line was taking freight from Portland, but billing it from points near that city. Yesterday a conference was held at the Grand Central Depot between representatives of the Boston and Albany and the Blue Line in relation to the matter. The Blue Line is the fast freight line which connects the Vanderbilt system with Northern New-England. When it was established, it was agreed with the Boston and Albany that no interference should be made by it with Portland business. It is understood that the conference yesterday ended in a renewal of former agreements, an explanation being made by the Blue Line officials of the recent cut that was antisfactory to the officers of the Boston and Albany. It is said by the Michigan Central, the principal road that is in the Blue Line, that the evidence produced by the Boston and Albany leople as to the Portland cuts was several months cid. The irregularities at that time, the Michigan Central people say, have been ended. ahostile line. They have had reason to suspect that the

THE ELEVATED ROAD TROUBLES.

The conference committees recently appointed by the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Companies did not meet yesterday, and It was said by members of both committees that it was doubtful whether a meeting would be held this week. It was said also that the presidents of the two companies, who are ex-officio members of the committees, would probably arrange terms of settlement.

EXTENDING THE LACKAWANNA LINES. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Democrat and Chronicle has official information that the fight between the Eric and Lackawanna Ratiroad Companies for consolidating with the Allegany Central Com-pany has been sett ed. and that the Allegany Central will be consolidated with the Luckawanna and Pittsburg. The latter company has entered into a satisfac-tory contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-ern by which the new line of road from Perkinsville, cm by which the new line of road from Perkinsville, on the Delaware, Luckayanna and Westers, to Belfast, on the Rochester division of the Buffalo, New Y: an Philadelphia, will consist of twenty-two miles of new road and the same distance of the present line of the Allegany Central, and will be of the standard gauge. This neston less the Luckawanna into a territory to which it has hitherto been a stranger, and which has been the Eric's exclusive territory.

There was a peculiar meeting of propertyhas night, called by C. W. Hanks "to oppose the loca-tion of the proposed route of the rapid transit railroad along the north shore"; but the gathering seemed to oppose the promoter of the meeting. Mr. Hacks presided, and Augustus Frentice, owner of the Pavilien Hotel was, after some difficulty, declared elected secre-tary, and proceeded to "run" the meeting himself. He denounced the scheme of the new road and said it would prove a curse to the island. His statements were re-tured by several persons in the audience. R. P. Smith, prove a curse to the island. His statements work fitted by several persons in the audience. R. P. Smith, a friend of rapid transit, who was urged by Mr. Premice to remain, said that the speaker was doing so well for the scheine that he would not spoil the effect by speaking himself. W. W. Corbeit said that the large property-owners for the last forty years had opposed all improvements on the island. The meeting finally adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

APPEALING FROM COMMISSIONER FINK. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.-Much dissatisfaction is expressed by railr ads interested in the live stock trafeast from St. Louis in regard to the percentages as ande by Commission r Fink. The figures originally the fudianapolis and St. Louis and the Wandalia, the Alton, the fudianapolis and St. Louis and the Wabash, and 12 per cent to the Onio and Mississippi. The Vandalia made application for an increase, and the Commissioner make its percentage 23 by taking 1 per cent from ea-of the others. The other roads appealed to Charle Francis Adams, jr., semang the appeal to Commissions Fink to be forw-ried. The appeal has been in his offic

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- Competing roads allege

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of seld here yesterday, with a view of patching up peace. Each expressed a rendiness to make slight concessions but the aggregate concessions were not sufficient to them to reach as agreement.

City or Maxic, Feb. 15.—Five additional kilometres have been completed on the Gulf end of the Teamulepec Railway, making a total of forty five kilometres constructed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 .- The annual report of the president of the Northern Central Railway Company, which will be presented to the annual meeting of stocklders at Baltimure next week, states that the revenue for the past year was \$5,000,176, the operating expens \$3,842,323, and the not earnings \$1,957,853, an increase of \$301,598, or 18 per cent, as compared with 1881. The receipts from dividends and interest and royalty on coul

P. TERSBURG, Va., Feb. 15 .- Sixteen ejectment suits against the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which have een pending in the Circuit Court of Nottoway County during the past week, were all withdrawn by the plain-tiffs to-day. The amount involved was about \$10,000.

OBITUARY.

DR. LAFAYETTE RANNEY.

Dr. Lafayette Ranney died yesterday morning at his home, No. 14 West Thirty-second-st. He had been in poor health for nearly a year, suffering from heart disease and kidney complaint. About three weeks ago he had an attack of pneumonia, from which it was thought that he had recovered Although be had been ill so long, his death was sudden. The funeral will be private, and will be held at the house to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. William M.Taylor conducting the services. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Dr. Ranney was born of an old New-England family,

in Townshend, Vt., on August 16, 1819. His father, Waitstill R. Ranney, was a physician, and had thirteen children-four girls and nine boys-six of whom followed their father's profession. One son is now a member of Congress from Roston, one was a minister, and another a farmer. Of the six doctors four came to this city. They were Evander W., of West Twenty-third-st.; Lafayette, who dled yesterday ; James W., of East Forty-sixth-st., who died yesteriny; James W., that Tokysakar, and Martin L., of West Twenty-third-st. For many years, beginning with 1847, the large family held reunion and published pamphlets commemorative of the occasions, which usually lasted four days. Such a reunion was head in Chester VI. in August, 1866. The four dareliters and two sons having died, the family gather

was held in Chester VI. in August, 1866. The four daughters and two sons having died, the family gatherings were given up.

Dr. Ranney received his early education in Townshend, and was graduated from Dartmouth when about 20 years old. During part of his last year in college, and for a year after his graduation, he taught in the Academy at Chester, VI.—He then returned to Dartmouth, and completed a medical course of sindy, and began his practice of medicine in Hardwick, Mass., where he remained several years. He then came to this city, which has been his home for more than thirty years. He had no specialty, but was a general practitioner. For ten years he was a police surgeon, and for about the same length of time he was a school commissioner. He was an active member of the Broadway Tabernacle, and was twice married, his first wife being a sister of Dr. A. L. Loonis, and the second, who with one son survives him, was a Mrs. Bradstreet, Three soms by his first marriage are living. Two of them—Ambrose L. and Walter L.—are physicians in this city, and the third is a merchant in Philadelphta.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH.

George B. English, a retired merchant of this city, died from pneumonia at his home, No. 7 East Forty-first-st., yesterday morning. He was born in Philadelphia in 1808, and after nequiring a business education went into partnership with his brother, the late Joan English, as a dry-goods importer. He came to New-York about thirty-five years ago, after abandoning the dry-goods business in Philadelphia, and at once began the importation of gloves. In the course of his comgan the importation of gioves. In the course of ins conserved life Mr. English made ninety-eight trips to Eurape. He retired from business about ten years ago. Mr. English had been sick since l'inanksriving Day, when be caught a severe cold which resulted fatally yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and four daughters. His mother, pinety-live years of ago, is also living. Mr. English married Miss Stone, a daughter of Asaph Stone, who lost his life in an Arctic expedition.

ALFRED M. COFFIN.

Alfred M. Coffin, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, died suddenly yesterday morning from rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Easton, Washington County, young men and ex-convicts, were arrested yester- N. Y., in 1815, and was a large dealer in beans, peas and

day by Detectives Adams and McGuire, of the Central Office, for robbing the express office of Adolph Burgh, at No. I Rivington-st., about ten days ago. One man entered the office and, picking up a blanket, ran off with it. He was pursued by Mr. Englehardt, the clerk. Englehardt secured the blanket and started to return to the office but was held by two men, while the confectrate robbed the place of \$500 in foreign coin. Englehardt fully identified O'Connell and O'Brien as the two men who held him. These men belong to a gang who have committed a series of robberies on the east side recently. They were locked up in Police Headquarters.

Mr. Offin lived with his only child, Mrs. E. L. Estes, a widow, at No. 64 West Fifty-sixth-st. His wife died in June last. His funeral will take place on Monday at the grain at No. 65 Pearl-st. He has been suffering for a long time with resumatism, but at the meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation on Wednesday, he said that he was much improved. At 4:55 p. m. Mr. Coffin left the meeting as M. M. Vall began a political speech. He laughingly remarked that he did "not care to wait an hour or more to hear one man talk," and seemed to be in the best of spirits. He went to bed at the usual hour, and when his daughter went to his room to call him at 7:30 o'clock yesterday mording he did not call him at 7:30 o'clock yesterday mording he did not call him at 7:30 o'clock yesterday mording he did not canswer. She then shook him twice and receiving no answer sent for a doctor, who came and after examination said that he had been dead about four hours.

Mr. Coffin lived with his only child, Mrs. E. L. Estes, a widow, at No. 64 West Fifty-sixth-st. His wife died in June last. His funeral will take place on Monday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Cuurch, of which he was a member, and he will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The business at No. 65 Pearl-st. will be conducted by his brother, Charles B. Coffin, and his nephews.

JAMES W. HARTELL.

James W. Hartell, age seventy-six years, an officer attached to the Essex Market Police Court, of No. 315 East Twelfth-st., died yesterday. He had been a member of the police force since 1858, and nothwith-standing his advanced age, he was on active duty until three weeks ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 .- Theodore J. Daskam, who served as Pestmaster of Stanford for the past twenty-two years, died this morning.

Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 15.—J. McDonald Crossan, preprietor of the Monongabela House and one of the most prominent citizens of Pittsburg, died this morning of typnoid fever, after two months; iliness. Paris, Feb. 15.-The Duchess de Chaulnes is dead. She died in great poverty.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Thakombay, a Fijian King, is dead.

THE FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN. The arrangements for the funeral of the late E. D. Morgan were completed yesterday. It will be held to-day at 3:30 p. m. in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth-ave and Thirty-seventh-st., and the pastor, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., will be assisted by the Rev. Drs. Murray, Hitchcock and John Hall. The middle atsles of the church will be reserved for the relatives of Mr. Morgan and the members of the Boards of Direction of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New-York, Lake Eric, and Western Railroad Company, the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, the United States Trust Company, and the former members of his staff as Governor and Major-General. The pailbearers will be President Arthur, General Grant, Hamilton Sish, Hobert Lenox Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. Franklin Carter, John A. Stewart, William H. Maey, Augustus Schell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, John D. Jones, Henry Day, Thomas C. Acton, John D. Jones, Henry Day, Thomas C. Acton, Peujann F. Dunning, John E. Parsons, John Jacob Astor. Thomas Hillhouse, A. A. Low, and Hugh J. Jewett.

At the regular meeting of the directors of the Eric Railway yesterday, and at a called meeting of the directors of the National Eank of Commerce, resolutions of repany, the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company

ssterday, and at a called meeting of the directors Nutional Bank of Commerce, resolutions of re-to the memory of ex-Governor Morgan were douted. ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Governor Cleveland has ordered the

flags on the State buildings to be placed at half-mast until after the funeral of the late ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

In accordance with the motion adopted by the Assem-In accordance with the motion adopted by the Assembly yesterday for the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of ex-Governor Morgan, the Speaker this afternoon announced the following gentlemen as the committee. Messrs, Erastus Brooks, Howe, Roesch, Poncaer and Cleveland.

FIRE-ESCAPES AT THE CASINO.

Inspector Esterbrook of the Bureau of Buildings yesterday sent the following order to Rudoloh Aronson, president of the New-York Concert Company, and to Kimball & Wisequell, architects, at No.

pany, and to kimball & Wisedell, architects, at No. 822 Broadway:

As you have not submitted drawings of fire-escapes for the new Casho at Thirty-ninth-st, and Broadway, as you promised to do, I am compelled to decide the matter without them. I therefore inform you that there will be required for the public safety an outside fire-escape on the Broadway front of said building, with Iron balconies not less than eighteen feet long and fourteen wide at each story, with two ladders leading down from the roof to the balcony over the entrance to the first story, and two suitable drop-ladders from the latter to the ground; also to creek iron balconies at each story above the first on the Thirty-ninth-st, side af the building over the entrance to the tientre, said balconies to be less than twelve feet lyng and four feet wide, with suitable iron ladders to connect each bulcony, and lower balcony to have a drop-ladder to the salewark. You are further required to provide and set up from the roof strong from

Mr. Esterbrook said in explanation of the notice Mr. Esterbrook said in explanation of the notice that when the plans for the Casino were approved by him his sanction was given with the understanding that the architects were to submit plans for ornamental fire-escapes to be erected according to the requirements of the building. The architects did not send in the plans for the fire-escapes as he expected, and he wrote to Mr. Archico about them. Answers were received that the requirements of the inspector would be complied with. Much to his surprise, however, the Casino received a heemse and performances were given in the building while it was yet incomplets. Mr. Esterbrook saw Mayor Edson and expressed his doubt as to the advisability of granting a license for an unfinished place of amusement. He thought that under the law he might prevent the building from being occupied until all the requirements had been complied with. Not wishing to call in question the Maxor's power to prevent the building from being occupied until all the requirements had been compled with. Not wishing to call in question the Mayor's power to grant a license for an incomplete theatre, however, he did not press the point at the time, out he defer-mined to take such action as would cause a lega-decision. Mr. Esterbrook said yesterday that if the performances at the Casino were not suspended in accordance with his notice he would appeal to the

accordance with his notice he would appeal to the courts.

Manager Aronson said last evening: "We have not received the letter that Inspector Esterbrook says he has seed us. He came here some time ago and suggested the alterations that he has directed in this communication. Four hours after he had gone away the skylights had been attended to. As to the fire scapes, the Fire Department requires these of no other theatre in New-York. Why of us? Our walls and staircases are fireproof. The latter are made up of marble and mortar and nothing else. The walls may be submitted to fire for several hours and will bear no trace of it. The exits are abundant. However, the architects are at work designing outside staircases and we will put them up."

EFFECTIVE TORPEDO SYSTEMS.

Colonel P. S. Michie, of West Point, deivered a lecture at Steinway Hall, last night, upon Our Coast Defences," before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The lecture was accompanied with illustrations on a screen. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the different periods in the fortifications on the coast and ch terized them all as utterly worthless repelling attacks from a fleet of any foreign nation of even the fifth or sixth rank. He gave a short sketch of the progress made in defensive armor and in artillery by foreign nations, and contrasted their work by striking illustrations with the neglect of those matters by this country. He also described at length the fine system of torpedo defence devised by the American Army officers. By means of the illustrations the lecturer exhibited clearly the method of planting stationary torpedoes in systems to be operated from the slave. The operator could tell if there was the elightest flaw or derangement in any torpedo of the system, and could also tell which one was defective and what was the trouble with it. Friendly vessels could come in contact with the torpedoes without danger, while any hostile saip following a moment afterwarm could be blown to atoms.

Colonel Michie also described the Simms fish torpedo, that would run by itself in any direction at the will of an operator and could be exploded at any moment. He showed interesting instantaneous photographs of different singer of submarine explosions at the experimental station at Wilett's Point. To be completely effective as means of defense, he stated, the torpedo system would need strong shore butteries to prevent enemies from taking up or blasting the planted torpedoes. torpedo defence devised by the American Army officers.

STEINITZ AGAINST 27 MEN.

Steinitz played twenty-seven men simultaneously at the Manhattan Chess Club last evening, and nucceeded as usual in taking the hon's share of the honors. This was the more noteworthy as there were pitted against him all the best players in New York and some from other cities, such as Eugene Delmar, of Brooklyn; Ware, of Boston; Elson, of the Philadelphia Club, and Messrs. Teed, Richardson, Mochle, D. G. Baird, Vorrath, Binckmar, Simonson and Alden, of the Mauhattan. The game lasted from 7 in the evening till I in the morning. Blackmar was the only one who succeeded in winning a game, although about 1 o'clock two or three others were playing with some show of success. Mochle, Richardson and Teed succeeded in making draws, and one or two more draws seemed probable, Steinitz getting impatient at the late ness of the hour and accepting a draw ness of the hour and sceepling a draw on the slightest provocation. The tournament was the strongest ever played in this country, and Steinitz's auccess may be considered remarkable. He did not vary in his style of play from his style in the Mackeuzie match, playing the same slow waiting game that has seemingly always led him to victory.

DINNER OF THE TWILIGHT CLUR.

The Twilight Club, with which the twilight lasts until 10 or 11 p. m., met for one of its regular diners and "shop talks" last evening, at D'Orville's restaurant, on the tenth floor of the Mills building, which is as near as they can get to stellar influences. The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Deems was the principal guest of the

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE FIVE CENT FARE BILL PASSED. THE SENATE PASSES THE BILL BY A VOTE OF 24

TO 5-THE DEBATE PRECEDING THIS ACTION. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- The bill reducing the rate of fare on the elevated reilroads of New-York to 5 cents has had a singular fortune this year. No epposition was made to the bill before the Assem-No epposition was made to the bill before the Assembly Railroad Committee, and the bill passed. In the senate the officers of the companies did not make much more resistance to the bill. David Dudley Field and Mr. Gallaway, the vice-president of the Manhattan Railway Company, came here and argued against the bill before the Senate Railway Company, they the success the Senate Railway Company. mittee; but the speeches they made were delivered in a listless manner, and as if they had no hope of securing an unfavorable report on the bill. The bill was reported favorably yesterday, and to-day was considered. A spiritless decate followed, and the bill was passed by an aimost unanimous vote. The ease with which the

the bill was passed by an aimost unanimous vote. The ease with which the bill was passed has excited the suspicion in the minds of many of the members of the Legislature that it is unconstitutional, and that therefore the elevated railroad companies made substantially no opposition to it.

Before the measure was passed there was a half-hour debate regarding it between Senator Thomas on the one side and three or the New-York Senators—Grady, Boyd and Daly—on the other. Senator Thomas inquired as to whether or not the elevated railroads could pay dividends if compelled to carry passengers for 5 cents. The New-York Senators replied that they had no figures on the subject, but they had no doubt that the roads would pay 10 or 15 per cent return on their actual cost if the fares were reduced to 5 cents. In their opinion dividends ought not to be paid on \$250,000,000 of watered stock. This idea was iterated and reiterated by all the Senatura. Sens or Thomas at last, inquired: "Are you going to cut off this watered sock! Is it not neid by bound-fide owners!" Senator Daly replied, "It is largely fictuious stock; it is owned mainly by Sage, Dillon and Field." "Cau't they get rid of that stock!" continued Senator Thomas. "No, they cannot," ropiled senator Daly, and then he continued: "The fact is, we protest against paying exorbitant dividends on watered stock. I have no doubt that the reduction which this bill contemplates will bring about an increase of business which will more than compensate the roads for the reduced fare."

Later in thie debate Senator Boyd sand: "The Third and Sixth avenue lines would pay at 5 cents; but these carporations innast upon our paying dividends for the Second avenue road which the people did not want." Senator Grady thought that the request of Senator Grady was at once read at third time. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and at the request of Senator Grady was at once read at hird time. The second payers are the sucker of Senator Grady was at once read at hird time. I was pass

The bill now goes to the Governor.

At the office of the Manhattan Railway Company yes terday it was said that as soon as the news of the pas sage by the Senate of the Five-Cent Fare bill reached the office, a request that the company should be heard was sent to the Governor. The officers said that they expected the Governor to grant their request because it was fair and just in their opinion that he should hear their arguments against the bill before he took decisive action on it. No opinion as to the probable course of the Governor in relation to the bill was expressed, but it was stated that if the bill became a law the elevated railroad companies would test the constitutionality of the law were set forth in the protest which had been sent recently to the Governor and the Senate. The companies, it has been decided, will contest the threatened law in every possible way. sage by the Senate of the Five-Cent Fare bill reached the

DEBATING THE EXCISE BILL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- The bill drawn up by the Assemblymen from New-York and Brooklyn to control liquor selling in those cities was debated by the Asthat the Assemblymen from other cities desired that the bill should also apply to their cities. Mr. Roesch, of New-York, moved that all the cirles in the State should be included in the bill. The motion alarmed some of the

be included in the bill. The motion alarmed some of the New-York members. Mr. Roosevelt warned those who had charge of the bill that if they attempted to grasp all they wound get notling in the matter of excise lexislation.

Nearly all of the New-York and Brooklyn members saw that the bill would be endangered if other cities of the State were permitted to be included in the bill. They therefore heartly supported M. C. Murphy's motion that the bill should be ordered to a third reading without amendment. The motion was adopted. Its adoption probably secures the passage of the bill in its present shape. In its present form the Commissioners of Excise in New-York and Brooklyn are given discretionary powers in restard to issuing licenses. Arrests without warrants for violations of the Excise law, except on Sunday, are forbidden; and the "three-bel clause" is abolished.

WORK IN BOTH HOUSES. BILLS RELATING TO THE EXCISE LAW, FRAUDULENT

ASSIGNMENTS, AND LAW STUDENTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The prohibition movement which had the effect last fall of securing many thousands of votes for the Prohibition candidate for Governor evidently still has life. To-day there were presented to the Assembly from half the countles in the one in favor of the adoption of a prohibitory amendment

State petitions in favor of the adoption of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. There was also a debate in the Assembly which revealed the desire of thas practical politicians of that body to please the temperance voices. It was on the bill of Mr. Armstrong, a Republican, authorizing District-Attorneys to call the attention of Grand Juries to violations of the Excise laws. The bill was ordered to a fairl reading by a large majority. Mr. Hargerty presented a bill to prevent fraudulent assignments, with the following section: "It shall not be lawful from any after the passage of this act for any person making a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to prefer any person mater or creditors. All such preferences hereafter made shall be void." The Asse bly defeated by a vote of 44 to 35 one of the worst of the New-York fills—that directing Controller Campbell to pay the salary of James E. McVeany as Assistant Alderman.

Mr. Haggerty introduced a bill authorizing the almission of persons to the bar who have a deplama of any law school, after they have been x united by the Standing Committee of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Erwit, of St. Lawrence County, introduced a bill authorizing and directing the Suprimendent of the Banklog Department to examine every year, and oftener, if thought necessary, the accounts of receivers of savings bank. This is a bill intended to check abuses of the receivership system.

Mr. Sheridan introduced in the Assembly a bill incorporating the Brooklyn City Improvement and Rapid Frenzik.

porating the Brooklyu City Improvement and Rapid
Transit Company with a capital of \$100,000,
with power to increase it to \$3,000,000. The incorporators are Lewis C. D. Homergue, John Wood, J. Graham Glover and W. H. Flandreau. The object of the company is to open Flat-bush-ave., Brooklyn, from the junction of Fulton-st, and Platbush-ave, to the bridge approach, and to construct a depressed railroad from the bridge to Prospect Park and Flatbush, and also to connect with Mr. Corbin's system of Long Island railways.

The Senate passed the bill directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer to the Board of Education of New-York certain unexpended balances to meet teachers' salaries. The bill to prohibit the manufacture of cigars and tobacco in the tenoment houses of New-York was also passed—yeas 25, nays 1 (Mr. Allen).

THE WORK OF COMMITTEES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- The Committee on Ways and Means listened to arguments to-day on the Niagara Falls Park bill. Eloquent speeches in favor of the bill vere made by ex Lieutenaut-Governor Dorsheimer, by Bishop Deaue, of Albany, and by Howard Potter, of Bishop Donne, of Albany, and by Howard Fotter, New-York. The committee at the close of the day resolved to report the bill favorably.

The Senate Judiciary Committee resolved to report favorably the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor in this State.

The Senate Finance Committee will report favorably the bill creating the office of Commissioner of the New Capitol with an amendment that the Senate shall have the confirmatory power of the Governor's nominec.

A LECTURE BY ALFRED AYLWARD.

Alfred Aylward, late of the general staff of General Joubert, commander of the Boers in the war tween the Transvaal Republic and the English, delivered a lecture upon Dutch South Africa Defore the American Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, last evening-The lecturer spoke in a rapid manner and succeeded in giving his audience a good idea of the general features of this portion of the Dark Continent. He gave sketches of the diamond fields and some of the men who have made their fortunes there. Among the fellows elected to the society yesterday were Hamilton McK. Twombly, Frederic A. Potts and Sir Randall H. Roberts. In. E. H. Heath, the explorer of the River Benl, was elected a corresponding member.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn, was held last evening in the Art Association Building in Montague-st. Among those present were Edwin Packard, City Treasurer Fleeman, H. Deming, Alfred P. White and General J. R. Woodward. A committee was ordered to bring the proposed bill for fhunlelpal Civil Service examinations in Brooklys ward. A committee was ordered to bring the Brooklys before the Legislature. The principal feature is the appointment of three commissioners by the Mayer to conduct, with the co-operation of the Controller and Auditor and the heads of departments, examinations of applicants for positions in the various municipal offices. Frederic Cromwell was elected president for the ensuing year.